

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1967

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Rev. K. Edwin Graham, associate minister, Metropolitan Memorial Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful Father, in whose love we live and before whom we unite our hearts in adoration and praise, we thank Thee for all Thy goodness to us and ask Thy help that we may be faithful stewards and agents of Thy good will in a troubled world. Teach us how to use Thy gifts, not for self-aggrandizement but for the inspiration and fulfillment of others. Grant us courage to withstand all temptations and make us wise in our evaluation of the needs of our people. Increase our strength in all those virtues which make us better men and women and create within us a passion to contend against whatever produces disharmony between man and man, nation and nation. Set before us this day the goal of high character and unselfish service which is the true achievement of life.

O patient and loving Father, how much more intelligently and bravely we can serve our fellow men with Thy truth to guide us and Thy spirit to inspire us. Grant us now the mercy of these blessings and we shall praise Thee in all of life. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 7977. An act to adjust certain postage rates, to adjust the rates of basic compensation for certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and to regulate the mailing of pandering advertisements, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12638. An act to authorize the exchange of certain vessels for conversion and operation in unsubsidized service between the west coast of the United States and the territory of Guam; and

H.R. 13510. An act to increase the basic pay for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 7977) entitled "An act to adjust certain postage rates, to adjust the rates of basic compensation for certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and to regulate the mailing of pandering advertisements, and for other purposes," requests a conference

with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. FONG to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2211. An act to amend section 509 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1159) to provide for construction aid for certain vessels operating on the inland rivers and waterways.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2247. An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to increase the Federal ship mortgage insurance available in the case of certain oceangoing tugs and barges.

EXTENDING LIFE OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CELLER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 10805) to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 992)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10805), to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate: on page 1, after line 6, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 2. Section 106 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 636; 42 U.S.C. 1975e) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 106. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, the sum of \$2,650,000 for each such fiscal year."

And agree to the same.

EMANUEL CELLER,
PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
BYRON G. ROGERS,
WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH,
EDWARD G. BIESTER, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
SAMUEL J. ERVIN, Jr.,
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10805), to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, submit the following statement in explanation of

the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House version of the legislation, H.R. 10805, extended the existence of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission for a period of 5 years, which is from January 1, 1968, to January 31, 1973.

The Senate version extended the life of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission for the same 5-year period as provided in the House version. However, the Senate amended the House version by adding a new section 2 to the legislation. That amendment placed a ceiling on the open-end appropriation authorization contained in section 106 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. For each fiscal year until the Commission's expiration the committee authorizes the sum of \$2,650,000 to be appropriated for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act.

The managers on the part of the House receded from their disagreement to the Senate amendment and agreed to the same.

EMANUEL CELLER,
PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
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Managers on the Part of the House.

DE GAULLE

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the story I told the other day about the self-adoring De Gaulle derives from the dismay with which the thinking people of the world as well as of France view his antics. In a world already tragically divided, he seeks to create additional bitterness. We are all aware of his ambitions to project his person as France itself. This can only be sickness.

Many of his remarks were gratuitous insults to nations who had proven in the past their friendship for France, but none was more so than his reference to the centuries of "malevolence that the— the Jews—have provoked." If his words were studied and deliberate, then he must be condemned for this tragic echo of the Nazi creed; if an unexamined outburst, then he proves himself incapable as leader and thinker. How sad it is indeed to see a former hero fall so low. It has within it the elements of a Greek tragedy. **NE**

JOHNSON INTERVENES FOR PEACE

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the world has received with relief the news that a settlement has been reached in the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus. One shudders to think what dislocations and complications might have ensued if this dispute had reached the point of ac-

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tual warfare. For this reason, as well as for the security and safety of the people of Cyprus and of the two contending nations, the decision to resort to peaceful means of settlement has been welcomed by the world community.

In this connection the United States should be proud of the role that its representatives have played. This Nation has been accused—unfairly I think—in many instances of interfering without justification in the affairs of other Nations. In this instance, we have contributed our efforts—at first uninvited, but welcomed—to the cause of world peace. In my judgment President Johnson and his tireless emissary, Cyrus Vance, should be praised by the people of this country and of the world for apprehending the danger and for seizing the initiative to bring these two great allies of the United States back from the brink of destructive war.

Once again the United States has used its power and persuasiveness in the cause of world peace. Let the world take note of this fact.

FOREIGN AID

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, on August 25, the House passed a foreign aid authorization bill for mutual security, title I only, in the amount of \$2.8 billion. The Senate subsequently passed an authorization bill of \$2.6 billion. Subsequently, and incidentally twice in 1 day, the House placed a \$2 billion authorization limitation in a continuing resolution.

On November 17, the House passed the foreign aid mutual security appropriation bill of which title I amounted to \$2,196,000,000. There was some doubt as to whether this bill could be passed by the House without positive assurance that we would hold the line on this figure when the House conferees met with the Senate conferees.

Many House Members thought that the Senate would follow suit as they did on the authorization bill and reduce the House appropriation bill from \$2.2 billion to \$2 billion, but we are now told that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported out a bill in the amount of \$2.7 billion. Incidentally, this is \$100 million above what the Senate had originally authorized and \$522 million above what the House appropriated.

It is indeed difficult to understand why the other body would take such an unrealistic view on foreign aid when the President recently indicated that the deficit for fiscal 1968 may reach \$35 billion. Furthermore, funds have been frozen for many important projects in America such as Hill-Burton hospitals and sewerage systems for smaller cities, even though they had been previously approved. Money is also being withheld for other community projects. So, certainly it is impossible for me to understand, even in part, what is taking place in the other body. I guess it is a question of "wait and see."

DE GAULLE'S RETREAT FROM WISDOM

(Mr. FARBSTINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARBSTINE. Mr. Speaker, General de Gaulle's vaunted sense of history obviously abandoned him this week when he told a press conference that Israel was a warrior state and that the Jewish people had provoked anti-Semitism over the course of 19 centuries. Neither of these assertions could be further from history's truths.

De Gaulle's statements are particularly puzzling because he has never shown any sign of anti-Semitism in his long career in public life. Such rank emotions have, in the past, been beneath him. But now, I fear, he has become a bitter old man, frustrated in many of his designs and determined to resort to any distortions to avenge his irritation.

De Gaulle appears to be angry because Israel would not accept his prescription for national suicide. Certainly, Israel would not presume to tell France to sacrifice its nationhood. It is astonishing that General de Gaulle, for some dubious gain, has persuaded himself that his advice is not patently destructive, partisan, and unjust. I find it a shame that General de Gaulle now demeans his great contributions to history by the pettiness in which he is engaged.

Israel and world Jewry have every right to be outraged by the statements De Gaulle has made. But whether or not General de Gaulle is in the twilight of his remarkable career, we have no need to accept his foolishness. Our chief consolation is that the French people have shown themselves wiser than their chief in rejecting overwhelmingly the positions he has taken.

The chief rabbi of Paris thought the statement serious enough to deplore it after consulting with important and moderate-minded coreligionists.

Does Mr. de Gaulle, now defying himself, take the position that he may criticize and invite excesses against the Jewish people not only in France but throughout those parts of the world where anti-Semitism is latent? I fear me that senility is getting the best of a once great man. Unfortunately, he gives the lead to Nazi-minded individuals in his country and wherever else they might be.

L. B. J. PLANNED DEFICIT—TAX CHAOS

(Mr. DEVINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, keep in mind the President and his economic advisers programed a planned deficit. Of course, it got out of hand, and the Nation now is faced with a highly critical economic crisis.

It does little good to say "I told you so," but the chickens have really come home to roost, and the ethical question develops whether those of us who resisted

the wild spending schemes should "bail out the spenders."

The "responsible" thing to do would probably be to vote for a substantial increase in taxes to pay for the Great Society indulgences, however, neither L. B. J., his economists, nor his big spenders in the Democrat Congress give any assurance whatsoever that revenues raised by such a vote would be used to apply on the deficit. To the contrary, and this is supported by the frequent increases in the debt ceiling performance, new domestic spending programs and more Federal employees would undoubtedly be the result.

Finally, Vietnam is not the root cause of this dilemma—merely contributory.

SECOND SHOWING OF THE NAVY FILM ON LSD

(Mr. CARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, at 4 p.m., through the courtesy of the U.S. Navy, and our reading clerk, Mr. Joe Bartlett, a second showing of the Navy's films on LSD will be given at the caucus room in the Cannon Building.

As a physician, I feel that LSD is the most dangerous drug in America today, even more so than heroin. As you know, use of this drug has caused intractable cases of insanity. The use of this drug has resulted in many suicides and murders, and its use may well cause deformities of children of the users.

I strongly urge all Members of this House to see the film.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as a small boy I can recall very vividly standing in the classroom of my elementary school and pledging allegiance to the flag of the United States. This was a great experience for me and one which I feel helped to develop a respect and devotion to my flag and country. I still each time that I say the pledge feel a lump in my throat and a sense of deep gratitude and pride in the pit of my stomach.

Mr. Speaker, having experienced as a child the pledge of allegiance in my classrooms and knowing what it meant to me as a small boy, I was dismayed this morning when I heard over the news broadcast that the Washington, D.C., School Board in action taken at the last Board meeting removed the pledge of allegiance as a required part of the classroom routine. Mr. Speaker, I am appalled by the action of the School Board in our Federal City. Surely if any school system throughout the entire country should have the pledge of allegiance as a required part of the classroom routine it should be in our Nation's Capital.